THE WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE.

A DISCOURSE BY THE REV. JOHN WEISS.

The Rev. John Weiss, who delivered a selee of lectures upon Shakespeare's characters in this city last Winter, gave the first of a series of analyses of the women of Shakespeare, at the Union League Theater last evening. which was well filled. Mr. Welss began his lecture with reference to the arguments which take away from akespeare the credit for authorship. He himself favored the Shakespearean theory, and accounted for similarity of ideas as seen in Shakespeare's plays and Bacon's work, by the friendly relations that must have existed between the poet and the lawyer.

I love to think, said he, that Shakespeare would steal away from the Mermaid more often than his fellowplayers liked, to sit with Essex, perhaps to urce him with the happy suggestions of friendship. There was, indeed, that between the spirits of the philosopher and poet which qualified them to be mutual instructors. The structure of Shakespeare, open at every pore to every influence, was pervaded with the conversation of hie age. The interchange made a thoroughfare of him, and as it passed he detained all the nourishment that his imagination craved and let the rest escape. He lived amid the impromptu wit and knowledge of friends, passing it through his lungs, and transmitting it by magnificent pulses purged of superfluity, sweetened and blanched. So, whether at the Mermaid, visiting the baunts of travelers and sailors to pick up strange tales, listening to the ments of Bacon or lounging to rehearsals on the arm of Southampton, the center of a group of brilliant men, he became the person that pervades the dramas, and all surmises as to his early employment became women in the mind of Shakespeare, or she embodied them to play their paris. Antigme, Medea, Electra, already exhausted, as the divine Beatrice exhauste, our womanhood. They seem only Electra, already exhausted, as the divine Beatrice exhausts, our womanhood. They seem only isolated qualities, sketches, that wait to be insidered. Medea was the quality of mortified, neglected love; Electra of a daughter's revenge; Alcessis the extravagant submission of a tender life. They are all single strings of the old Greek lyre, never tuned into the perfect octave. The note which Alcestis emits is one of withingness to die. Imogene sounds the same at the call of their husband. With Shakespeare women began to exist for the first time in literature. He discovered women, and took note of our generic peculiarities, which beholds the specific differences of women. They all rome forth to him as surely as flowers to the sun. Of course we don't claim that his pages include all the varieties of women that nature is capable of producing; but we incline to think that Nature will not be able to invent a fresh style unless she set out with that essential characteristic, the womanliness which Shakespeare has described. If Lord Bacon wrote these phars, he must have conceived these female characters that invest them with such dignity and gracefulness, and this must have been the result of personal observation, so as to have conceived much of the plays, he must have known many of the degrees of life below him. We can trust Shakespear everywhere, but we cannot imagine that Bacon was a frequenter of those London haunts where Dech, the butcher, took his ale; where Falstaff went; where Bottom middly exhaled at the head of the table. A Queen's solicitor could not risk pawning the woolsack for the tavern bench. Look in Bacon's writings for a trace of that ferror which devotes plays to the great central passion. Read his Essay on Love, and contrast its dry, pragmatic tone with those pages which palpitate with Johet. In fact, his genus was never penetrated with the varieties of woman's temperament. Shakespear bound them in the country and ran away with them to London, taking down there honest, redused been to the great city, and

The great motives and impulses of human nature do not find themselves made obsolete by Shakespeare's genns, so that we meet the great central passion of love animating every play. Steele once said of the women, "To have loved her was a liberal education." When Shakespeare shows his characters in Leve, the position is as fresh as if it were still the morning of the world. His conversation dailies with the innocence of love. His lovers trump up no obstacles out of over-nice and subtle reflections. They do n't take their hearts before them, like lecturing madeas, to show us how reflections. They do n't take their hearts before them, like lecturing maidens, to show us how morbid the organs are. This botany of the emotions was the eatherles of a later age. Miranda puts her beart into Ferdinand's hand, so sweetly unconscious of all that the action involves. There is nothing but the mask of might on Juliet's face to hide the blush that her her lips acknowledge. Shakespeare has no patience with elaborate insinuation. He makes the fluest of his ladies cry out with the audden smart. It is loves ideal sincerity, as it lives in the poet's world, to quicken sluggards and scourge prurients to death. Shakespeare's love is not puerile. It has the intrepidity of the seakings, but has not their bluster. Its manner is free, reliant, full of self-respect. Sometimes it lets the flashing hiade be seen. Sometimes it is subdued in deference, until the plumes sweep the ground. Shakespeare contrives to rear a race of women whose physical soundness was unimpaired, before the Check the determines the plannes sweep the ground. Bhakespeare contrives to rear a race of women whose physical soundness was unimpaired, before the gymansium or health. Hit were invented. His women carned their health on horseback, in the bright English fields. Imagene was a prime cook. Not one of Shakespeare's women utters a line hospired by any form of hysteris. So their bodies mature like all the nature out of doors, and become capable of entertaining the great passion with its innocence and native directness. The lecturer spoke also of the art with which Shakespeare avoided every trace of violence in gesture and description, and concluded with a few words upon beauty and harmony of the sonnets.

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA. LECTURE BY PROF. J. H. SEELEY OF AMHERST COL-

A lecture of a very interesting and entertaining character was edivered by Prof. Julius H. Seelye of Amberst College before the Long Island Historical Society last evening in the hall of the Packer Institute. A crowded audience was the result of the announcement that Prof. Seelye would be the announcement that Prof. Seelye would be the announcement that Prof. Seelye would be found that his subject would be "India," a land famous and mysterious at once. In his treatment of the theme while devoting the first pertion of the address to the sphedor which has made India the subject of poetry and song, in the latter part he discussed the much more important speeced in India as British possesses, showing the secure tenure which Encland has apport that part of her kingdom, Ighanding incledentially in the probable future efforts of Russia in that direction, and the good she is doing in the latter feature making an arruneur in favor of her retaining possession, and finally, summing up with the statement that education was not doing for the people entirely what was requisite for them, and that, after all, the grandest work there was the work of the missionaries. He was introduced by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., or rather, as the Doctor pleasantly observed, "presented," because the votes of the people in Prof. Seelye's Congressional District had made an introduction of the genileum to the American people unnecessary.

In beginning his lecture the Professor said he had long since censed to be surprised at the interest which was being felt in this day and generation in all matters gerfaining to India, its people, its missions, and its resources. Certain it was that no portion of the world had for so long a priod exercised to such an extent the attention and matters and the profession of the controlled profession when the houghts of men as India, From Risconding the long the profession of the controlled profession in something to make us all profession and provided the profession of the public exercised to such an extent LEGE. A lecture of a very interesting and entertaining character was delivered by Prof. Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College before the Long Island His-

then literally made them drink sing blood of their own children after those children's legs and arms had been out off to futuish the blood.

The speaker bear described the Sepor butchery where Havelock, hurrying to the relief of a besieged carrison of 1,000 men, women, and entildren, arrived just 24 hours after the Sepor commander bast, by treachery, obtained possession of the garrison and caused a wholesale massacre to be made. It is well for us, he resulted, to understand, when we see the papers, as they occasionally do, taking up the subject of Eaglish barbarty, what is the meaning of this "barbarty." I have found persons who supposed the punishment of firing Sepors from a cannon's mouth meant that Sepoys were netually put fusite the cannon and fired out. In reality the victim was put about six feet in front of the cannon, which was heavily leaded with powder alone; and I was told that no person unfamiliar with artillery would have any idea of the minuteness of the fragments into which the body was scattered. This was a great punishment, not on account of the death, or of the manner of death, but hecause the body was scattered and denied the rites of burial. That is a terrible thing for a Hundoo, and the Eaglish report and believe that a rebeliton was stopped there just by the stury statement of an Eaglish officer who said that if there were any signs of mutiny he would subject all mutineers to this punishment, and it cannot be doubted that this punishment was the most salutary one, so far as affected the success of England. I see no reason to doubt if England should leave India there would come the same results to India.

The Eaglish are a baughty set there. Taey have an intense self-assertion. They are perfectly willing that India should understand that they are a conquered people and conquered by England, and that Earland is going to try to retain her supremaey. England is doing a good work, establishing schools and colleres, and they have had by their colleges a result on the education of a certain class

THE COMING MEDICAL MAN. ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE BY PROF. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D.

-THE FUTURE ENLARGED POSITION OF MEDICAL

The twenty-seventh anniversary meeting of the New-York Academy of Med cine was held in the Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st., last evening. The anniversary discourse was delivered by Prof. D. B. St. though we may all have a just pride in the present man as to a being with more knowledge and wisdom than ourselves, who shall have a higher position than that of the physician of to-day. We are none of us quite man will occupy an advanced and enlarged position from the one of to-day: (1.) In relation to matters per-taining to education; (2.) In sanitary science; (3.) In the physician is in a position that becomes embarrassing, and which is sometimes wrong. He stands poweriess in the midst of abuses that he cannot correct, and he seems to aid and abet them.

The coming medical man will, I believe, so impress himself upon the wise and generous people about him, men of our time for making investigations, which shall lengthen life and mitigate disease. Although a learned students of other sciences to assume the entire control of our higher educational systems, until it is actually believed in many and high places that medical colleges are by no means a part of University systems, and that all they can expect is a kind of quasi relation to them. It is quite enough, they think, if the mantle of the name of a great college covers them. This very city is every year giving hundreds of thousands of dorlars to educate boys at Schenectady, New-Haven, Cambridge, and Princeton, while it is paying very little for the instruction of men in New-York, that is to say, undergraduate instruction is receiving all favor and en-

into India about the period of the exodus of the Children of Israel from Expt about 1.50 years B. C. From that time for a thousand years thou history is altogether uncertain. The Hindoes are too imaginative to furnish any accurate history of themselves, and there is no outside source to trust, but about 500 years B. C. India was invaded by several conquerors. Alexander, Tamerlane, five others, and finally by England, who still remains sundisputed mistress of the land. Not only in the line of conquest, but in the line of commerce, the same direction of influence has been seen. As history goes back to the earliest time, the cities of the world which have always held the controlling power in commercial and financial field. The commerce of India. Such was the case with Tyre, Sidon, and Rome; and then, coming down to later area, venice, Genoa, Amsterdam, and then, finnilly, London, which is now the controlling commercial city of the globe.

Of course a question more interesting to us than this is whether it, is dearrable that England is doing there without a thanksgiving that she is there, and a hopeful possession. I think there can be but one answer. I think no one can book upon what England is doing there without a thanksgiving that she is there, and a hopeful possession. I think there can be but one answer. I think no one can book upon what England is doing there without a thanksgiving that she is there, and a hopeful possession. I think there can be but one answer. I think no one can book upon what England is doing the controlling commercial city of the globe.

Of course a question more interesting to us than this is a beneficial representation that you would be she to represent the controlling commercial city of the globe.

Of course a question more interesting to us than this is there, and a hopeful possession. I think there can be but one answer. I think no mention that the controlling the controlling that the day and the resolution of the possession. I think there can be but one answer. I think no mention th

HOME NEWS.

CHERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUDBUTS, IN BROADWAY.

PROMINENT ADITIONAL AMERICAN Minister at Washington, and Congressman John O. Whitehome of Penghamate. As formation of Congressman John O. Whitehome of Penghamate. As formation of the Principal Association of the Principal Congress. Batcheller of Saratoga, State Senatog F. W. Tobgg of Port Heart, N. Y.; Gen. Cooper of Albang, Lient. Underswood of the Principal Navy, and Mirjor J. M. Whitemore, U. S. A. ... Brewoort House—Baron W. de Westaff of Russin. Clarandon Hotel—P. Gonnales Bernsmit, Chilian Manister at Washington. St. James Hotel—Lacius Robinson of Elmira. Gliscy House—J. Carler Brown of Frontignee. Metropoistan Hotel—Judge D. L. Faliett of Norwich. N. Y., and the Hon. Dentit C. Littlejohn of Ossero. St. Nicholas Hotel—Sirv. Henry Howard of Rhoue Island. Union Square Hotel—Naval Constructor W. L. Hausseam, U. S. N. Windsor Hotel—Hiram Shibey of Rochester, and R. S. Joyce of the Irish Team. Aster House—W. G. Fargo of Buffaio.

Dr. Carl C. Schieferdecker, proprietor of the

The Registry Division of the New-York Post-Office received yesterday and disposed of over 3.300 registered letters and packages. Nine hundred registered letters were received by steamer from Europe.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday it was decided to hear at the next meeting the complaints of the residents of Staten Island who object to the charges being made in the Kill von Kull by Gen. Newton.

Gen. J. C. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Coun-(i) sfixed yesterday the scal of the city to \$2,800,000 of gold-bearing six per cent city bonds, awarded not long ago by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Morton, Blast & Co. The Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company

At the annual meeting of the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Campground Association yesterday the following were elected Trustees: John Palconer, W. H. DePay, Egbert Rhinehart, W. H. Beole, Sanuad P. Kettle, George W. Kebers, Incure Dalouts, A. R. Cornell, John Sanuad, W. J. Feans, W. G. McCormack, L. C. Coie, H. L. Richardson, L. A. Battershall, J. S. Foundain.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday of the body of George Hunter of No. 834 Broadway, whose death occurred on Sunday night from injuries apparently received the day previous by a fall or blow. The Deputy Cornover was of the opinion that death resulted from concussion of the brain due to vehement shock by a fall, and superioduced by a frail condition of health owing to intemperature.

the several genticent appointed by Commercial bodies to represent them in all that relates to the proper development of the commercial facilities of this citr, met yesterday attenuou at the Chember of Commerce, and adopted as the title of their organization the "New-York Conference on Commercial Facilities." A committee of six was app inted to whom was referred the duty of preparing a report on the subject.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Henry Brown, a night watchman on Pier No. 2, N. R., who sied on Dec. 1 from the effect of injuries received at the hands of Patrick

The Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association elected vesterday the following efficers: President, Octavins D. Baidwin, Fourth National Bank: Vice-President, Thomas L. Raymond, Produce Bank: Recording Secretary, Fernando Baites, Mechanics and Traiers' National Bank, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, John H. Brennen, Gold Erchange Bank; Treasurer, Lichard W. Swan, Metropolitan National Bank. A cultured audience listened attentively to the

lecture on "Marrying for Money," delivered by Mrs. L. P. Cutler at the Weber Rooms, at Fifth-ave, and Sixteenth-t, on Monday evening.

burg ara yesterday morning escaping with a log from the premises No. 105 West Brosdway. He gave chase, but the men got away, leaving a horse and wagon, which the officer secured. In the hallway of the premises the officer found three other logs, containing sewing six and machine thread valued at \$1,500. The goods were ascertained to be the property of Joseph Bros. at Nos. 13 and 16 White-st.

shoremen who have thrown themselves out of employment. Those who could do so have returned to work, but a large number are still lide.

At Plimpton Hall yesterday afternoon Mrs. R. J.

Hewlett Odell, proprietor of the stables at No. 144

on of the VII:h Assembly District held a meeting last a ght at No. school purposes. P. B. Thurber acted as chairman. Charles M. En a nember of the Board of Trastacs of the Friteeith Ward, made a hapened in which he strongly opposed the proposed refinction of teach salaries. A. W. Earle and Prof. G. W. Carke thought that transmit might be made. The poor clauses were already complaining to they were taxed to educate the chairm of the rich. Great excitement was created at the Police Cen-

treat excitement was created at the Police Central Office about 11 o'clock last night, by a dispatch that came from the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station saying that Warden Liscomb a Blackwell's Island had sent there for a section of men. The police reported to Warden Liscomb and found everything quiet. It was after ward ascertained that there was some disarrangement of the cable, in that the signal for assistance had been societually transmitted, there being a rule that whenever the cable to Blackwell's Island refunes to transmit the regular signals, word is to be sent at once to the Police Central Office. There was a very remarkable case in the Eighth

Precise: last night, to which one woman actually frightened another to death. Maria Leavenworth of So. 5 Charlton-st. was passin Wooster and Houston-sts. when she saw Margaret Wyane of No. Wester and Houston-six when she saw hargard value of star West Tepthost, take a draught from a bottle, and supposing that the latter had taken poison to commit saided, fell unrevisions upon the sidewalk, and died while being taken to the Promest. Police Station. Miss Wynne was prostrated also by the shock of seeing sirs. Leavenworth fell unrevisation, and she was taken to Believe Hospital. Miss. Leavenworth a body was taken bonne.

At a meeting of the Retail Jewelers' and Watchmakers' Association, held at the Germania Assembly Rooms pesterts it was resolved to give due notice to ail manufacturers of jewelry a liverware that after Jan. 1, 1875, the members of the Association will not bey any gold or sityers are unless it bears the manufacturers stamp, showing the finences of the metal used. The degree of facencia must also be pizzla! stated in the manufacturers this. The retail dealers in gold and silversare throughout the United States were asked to join in these movement, in order to protect the legitimate trade and the public, and to join down fraul and deception. The monthly meeting of the New-York Bar Asso-

ciation was held last night at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-st., Gru Sandford presiding. John H. Turner, Wim. P. Ketchum, Geo. C. Mores and Frederick A. Pell were elected members of the Association. Ballots were then cast far members of the Committee on Nominations, and lots were then cast for members of the Committee on Nominations, and the following were elected: Clifford A. Hand, James C. Carter, Robert W. DeForrest, Charles H. Tweed, John E. Parsons, Joseph B. Lawrence, Ira D. Warren, Wm. G. Choate, and Burton N. Harrison. Albon P. Man, Growence N. Hubbart, and William R. Darling were elected members of the Auditing Committee. A resolution offered by Henry Nicoll, that the Special Committee on providing a new building should report, at the next meeting of the Association, what action they have taken since their last report, was adopted.

A large audience was present at the Cooper Insti-tute last evening to listen to John Mitcheli's lecture on "Ireland Revis-ited." Among ether things he said that after 27 years of absence he thought fit last Summer to revisit the land of his birth, and observe i thought fit last funmer to revisit the land of his birth, and observe its social condition and its political movements, forces, and resources. Although his mouth was shut, he kept his eres and ears open. He had last bream in Ireland in 1848, when he was borne away in chains after the pretense of a legal trial. Although he had not been particularly and although he was tool he was running a deadly risk, yet be desired to go for several reasons. First, to visit his friends in the North: secondly, that he might see the chances Ireland had undergone; thirdly, because at the last general election for Parliament he had been voted for by the communities of Tipperary and Cork, and he determined, if a vacancy occurred, to offer himself again as a candidate. His present intention is to return to Ireland in the Spring of 1875. BROOKLYN.

Five cases of small-pox have been reported to the ealth authorities since Sunday. Dr. Conkling, President of the Board of Health, has appointed four vaccinating physicians, who will be sta-tuned at the Fifth, Sixth, Sixth Sab, and seventh Precincts, to attend those who cannot be reached by the other physicians of the corps, who are visiting the houses in the infected districts.

Christina Siefried of No. 208 Myrtle-ave, died on Sunday night. A certificate of death came to the Health Department Sunday night. A certainate of orant name of the frame Department peaternay afternoons, and Dr. Watt refused to grant a permit for burtal and informed Coroner Jones, who proceeded to make a full and careful examination of the facts. The funeral, which was to have taken place peaternay, was delayed, as the certificate of death shows that the death of the patient was caused in an unnatural manner.

LONG ISLAND.

WINFIELD.-Sebastian Kirwan, aged about 32 years, and employed as a druggist at Winfield, L. L. committed snielde by taking morphine on Monday evening. The affair is involved in some mystery, and Coroner Manger, who will hold an inquest on the body this evening, is very reticent respecting the facts that have come to his knowledge, especially as this is the second person in charge of the same evening, is very relicent respecting the sixts has have come to his knowledge, especially as this is the second person in charge of the same store who has taken his own big within a few months. Dr. Walter H. Zinz, Health Officer of the town of Newtown, and owner of the premises, gives the following statement: He save Kirwat, who was holemains, was found by him, between S. and O o'clock in the evening, very much intoxicated, in the street in front of the store. He took hold of the inetriate, and made him closes up the place, as he was not hold of the inetriate, and made him close up the place, as he was not hold of Frank Merkelly, adjoining, where Kirwan exhibited considered able anger toward him for interfering with him, and not take hold of him again. Dr. Zink immediately grappled Kirwan and in the souffie which execute the same the wapon was discharged, the contents passing through the doctor a pantaloons and inficting a slight wound upon once of his limbs. Constable Ruch was other present or came in soon after, and Dr. Zink requested him to arrest Kirwan, which he did. Constable Ruch asset that he did not intend to lock up his prisence, as he considered he was only intoxicated, but on the east of the whole of the limbs of the content of the co

STATEN ISLAND. New-Berghton.-Edward Silney was arraigned yes'erday before Justice O'Brien upon the charge of petit larceny in stealing \$16 from Charles Mensler, a butcher, on the Eichmond turnpike. The prisoner was sentenced to be confined 5.9 days in the Rich-mond County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY. JERSEY CITY .- Michael Gilligan, one of the mer an accessory before the fact, and was committed resteriar to the County Jail without bail. Philip Rellly, the principal in the affray, has, it is

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8 .- At a meeting of the State Central Relief Committee last evening a resolu tion was passed declaring that Dr. H. B. Mitchell, nov tion was passed decraring that Dr. H. B. Methett, how operating in St. Louis, is not authorized to solicit aid for the people of Kansas, and requesting the people of the Eastern States not to intrust any gifts of money to him or any of his agents. [Attemperature]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE prevents hair falling.

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Deal at KNOX's in the purchase of suitable Habbay Gifts, hastors of Hars and Faxor Fras of sing a superior opportunity for the secretion of presents. It's above are at No. 212 inconducy and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE is the cure for

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CHRISTMAS, 1874.—BOOKS for the SUN-DAY SCHOOL and FASHLY CHRISTMAS TREES, WARREN & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, N. Y. EASY ROCKING-CHAIRS for the Holidays. L'4-Over a dozen stries for loties or gentlemen. Fancy Chaire, sho ing natural grain and colors. Historiate! Catalogue free. Mention J. Y. Tribune. A. E. COO'FER, Cooper's Plains, N. Y. EVERYTHING in HOMEOPATHY at HUM-FIRREYS, 562 and 817 Brondway BOOKS, FAMILY MEDI-CINE CASES, Homeopathic Specific, Veterinary Medicines, Thectures, plustons, Pellets, III wPIRREYS WITCH-HAZEE DIL.

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The new Patent Tone-Sustaining Pedal. This valuable and important invention greatly cularges the capaci of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects. Warerooms: 109 and 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

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ollection of works in Water Color, fas Line Engravings, rare Etchings, by the old and modera masters; Colored Photographs, Portrait Frames, Porcelain Paintings, Artists' Materials, Parlor Easels, etc., etc., etc., etc.

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THE GRAND FRIZE MEDAL,
WORLD'S FAIR LONDOX,
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